Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1800. [No. 1973.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

SAMUEL VERNON, jun.
HAS FOR SALE,
One Hundred and Twenty Barrels of superfine and fine FLOUR.
Jan. 28.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of JOHN HOLMES, Esq; late of Middletown, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to
JOHN SLOCUM, *Administrator.*
Newport, 27th Jan. 1800.

Whereas Sarah Taylor, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode-Island, Wife of James Taylor, formerly of the same Newport, Goldsmith, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Newport, within and for said County, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1800; praying the said Court for divers Causes therein set forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the said Petitioner and the said James: This is therefore, to give Notice to the said James, and to all others concerned, to appear before the said Court at said Term, and then and there respond to the Matters contained in the said Petition.
WILLIAM V. KING, Clerk.

Whereas Ann Delaserre, of Newport, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode-Island, Wife of William Delaserre, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Newport aforesaid, within and for said County, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1800; praying the said Court, for divers Causes therein set forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the said Petitioner and the said William: This is therefore to give Notice to the said William Delaserre, and to all others concerned, to appear before the said Court at said Term, and then and there respond to the Matters contained in said Petition.
WILLIAM V. KING, Clerk.

THE undersigned, his Swedish Majesty's Vice-Consul (and authorised to transact the Consular business for his Majesty the King of Denmark) within the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, hereby gives Public Notice; that in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port of the above mentioned states, to call upon him, in order to be granted such certificates for their cargoes, as the exigency of the present state of the neutral commerce, and the several decrees of the belligerent powers, render indispensably necessary; and that any Master of vessel, belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally, stand responsible for the consequences.
In the absence of CHARLES F. DEGEN, Esq;
JOHN C. HAUFF.
Boston, Jan. 12, 1800.
☞ The respective printers at Salem, Newbury-Port, Portland, Portsmouth, Newport and Providence, are requested to publish the above.

THOSE Persons who have Demands against the Estate of *OLIVER R. WARNER*, Esq; deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscriber for Settlement;—and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to
ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A Lot of Land, near the Duck Manufactory——with a small Dwelling-House thereon.—Inquire of the Printer.
December 10, 1799.

All Persons having any Demands on the Estate of JONATHAN JEFFERS, late of Newport, Glazier, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment to
SAMUEL JEFFERS, *Administrator.*
January 27, 1800.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS
Informs his Customers and others, he has just received a large Assortment of WOOLLENS, consisting of Broad Cloths Plains, Kersimeres, Baize, Flannel, &c.—with a general Assortment of HARDWARE, and other Articles.
Newport, Jan. 28, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A very good Cow and Calf, and a Number of young Cattle. Apply to
ELISHA COGGESHALL.
January 27.

Valuable LANDS for Sale.

FOR SALE, in lots of 100, 200, 300 and 400 acres, a body of very valuable LANDS, equal in point of soil, situation and advantages of water carriage, to any lands in the United States. The soil has been proved; and is found, on cultivation, to be very fertile in wheat, rye, indian corn, potatoes, and other esculent vegetables.—The lands are situated in the county of Lucerne, and state of Pennsylvania, within 7 miles of a river which is navigable to the sea for boats of considerable burthen; and large rafts of timber from settlements on the same river, many miles above these lands, are in the proper season of the year sent to Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, and other places. The lands are about 170 miles north of Philadelphia 60 miles west of Poughkeepsie, on the North River, and about 240 on a direct west course from Providence. The canal from the mouth of the Susquehannah, which it is expected will soon be accomplished will afford a direct water carriage from the landings near this tract to Philadelphia.

The lands are surrounded by settlements on all sides; those of Chenanog are about 30 miles to the northward. Several families from this state purchased and moved on to a part of these lands the last spring. The subscribers have erected a grist-mill on the premises for the accommodation of settlers. The whole tract is well wooded throughout having little or no underbrush. There is a sufficiency of the sugar maple and of white ash to afford a permanent supply of sugar and fencing.—The land is not stony, rocky or mountainous, nor is it flat or level, but diversified with hills and vallies, just sufficient to ensure its salubrity.

The inhabitants who have been settled in its neighbourhood for several years, have experienced the climate to be very healthy, and the winters moderate. The lands are well watered, having several good mill-seats, and a considerable quantity, of natural meadow, sufficient, in the opinion of good judges, to support 100 head of cattle winter and summer. The whole tract has been surveyed, and divided into lots of 300 acres, but will be sold in such quantities as will best suit the purchasers; or some of it will be leased, if desired.

Real estate in Providence or its vicinity will be received in exchange for a part of it, on reasonable terms. The title is clear and indisputable, and deeds with warranty will be executed unto the purchasers by the subscribers; by inquiring of whom, it will be found that the lands now offered for sale are really inviting to all desirous of settling in a fertile and healthy country, and that the terms, both with respect to credit and price, are very moderate.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to apply soon, as the tract for sale is not large, containing only about twelve thousand acres.
BENJAMIN BOURN, *in Brisotl.*
BROWN and IVES, *in Providence.*
December 25.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Informs the Public, and his Friends and Customers in general,
That he has just received,
A new Supply of GOODS,—suitable for the present Season, well assorted, by Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's.
Newport, 3d December, 1799.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.
Inform the Public,
THAT they have resumed their *Business*, which has been for some Time suspended on account of the Sickness of two of the concerned.

They offer for Sale, a large Assortment of fresh and genuine
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Orders from the *Country* executed at Wholesale Prices, and the Town Retail Business attended to with the utmost Caution and Fidelity.

MEDICINE CHESTS for the East and West-Indies, and Africa, with ample and suitable Directions supplied at short Notice, at reduced Prices.

Dye Stuffs, Painters Colours, &c. &c. as usual.
Newport, January 1, 1800.

A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,
That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*
A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, two Boxes of elegant TRUXTON HATS.
Newport, Dec. 2, 1799.

FOR SALE,

THE United States SHIP, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of 32 Guns, now lying in the Harbour of Newport—the principal Part of her Timbers are Live Oak and Red Cedar; she is very burthensome, and calculated for the INDIA Business.——To be sold with, or without her Guns and military Equipment.

Inventory may be seen, and the Terms known, by applying to
GIBBS & CHANNING.
December 31, 1799.

Just Received, and for Sale, by
WILLIAM R. WILDER,
At his *BOOK-STORE* and *CIRCULATING-LIBRARY,*
Nearly opposite Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's *Store,*
A Large and General Assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which will be Sold at the lowest possible Prices.
Among which are,
Large Bibles, of 10 different Kinds.
Small Ditto, per Dozen or Single.
Testaments, per Dozen or Single.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, per Ditto.
1500 Webster's Spelling-Books, & 3d Parts.
A general Assortment of Accompt Books, Ledgers, &c.
Almanacks for 1800, of 3 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or Single.
Sheet Ditto, very convenient for Stores and Compting-Rooms.
Children's Picture-Books, Primers, &c. of 50 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or single.
300 Reams of Writing-Paper, various Sizes and Prices.
Wrapping Ditto per single or Dozen Reams.
Playing Cards by the Groce, Dozen or single Pack.
Slates and Slate Pencils, by the Dozen or single.
Real Dutch Quills, by the 1000 or less.
Black and Red Ink-Powder, by the Dozen or single Paper.
A great Variety of Ladies & Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Instruments.
A beautiful Assortment of Penknives, Desk Knives, Folders, &c.
Best Irish glazed Wafers.
Genuine Dutch Sealing-Wax, Red & Black.
2 Cases of English Hats, imported in the Minerva, of the latest London *Fashions.*
A small Assortment of Jewelry, Perfumery &c. &c. with very many other Articles too numerous for an Advertisement.
☞ Large Additions are made, and are daily making, to his CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.
Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.
N. B. A few Boxes real Havanna Segars.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Taste.
Newport, December 30, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp; Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.
BY THE PACKAGE.
Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-à-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary; and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.
New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.
Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,
By *THOMAS HANDY,*
Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.
GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.
Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.
Newport, 8th October, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE
HAS FOR SALE,
A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Casks; Molasses and New-England Rum by Hogshead; and Anchors, &c. as usual.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.
GUNPOWDER
Hyson
Souchong
Bohea } Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.
And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, June 25, 1799.

Doctor KING's MOST respectful Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity—takes this Method to offer his Services, in the Practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY:——In which Practice he has received a *regular* Education.—Credentials of which he is ready to produce, to those who will do him the Honour to call on him, at Mrs. COTTRELL's.

If the most ready Attention, joined with a sincere Wish to be useful to his Fellow-Citizens, have any Claim to Success, he flatters himself he shall not be unsuccessful in his Endeavours to serve them.

He likewise informs, that he has just received a Supply of MEDICINE, genuine and of the latest Importation, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms, as can be purchased in this State.—Apply at Mrs. Cottrell's Shop.
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Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,
By *THOMAS HANDY,*
Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.
GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.
Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.
Newport, 8th October, 1799.

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GUNPOWDER, Hyson, Souchong, Bohea } Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Bogliporez.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.
And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, June 25, 1799.

Doctor KING'S
MOST respectful Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity—takes this Method to offer his Services, in the Practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY:——In which Practice he has received a *regular* Education.—Credentials of which he is ready to produce, to those who will do him the Honour to call on him, at Mrs. COTTRELL's.
If the most ready Attention, joined with a sincere Wish to be useful to his Fellow-Citizens, have any Claim to Success, he flatters himself he shall not be unsuccessful in his Endeavours to serve them.
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December 30, 1799.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
[CONTINUED.]

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

LAST SITTING, *Nov.* 10 *(at St. Cloud)*

GEN. Buonaparte, having been driven by poignards from the Council of Five Hundred, appeared at the bar of the Ancients, accompanied by a military force:—He was invited to a ſeat; and aſked leave to ſpeak.

Leave being granted, the General ſpoke as follows:——

"*Repreſentatives of the People,*

"You are not now in an ordinary ſituation; you are upon a volcano:—Permit me to addreſs you, with the freedom of a ſoldier, with that of a citizen, zealous for the good of his country, and ſuſpend, I entreat you, your judgment, till you have heard me to the end.

"I was tranquil at Paris, when I received the decree of the Council of Ancients, ſtating its dangers and thoſe of the Republic. The inſtant I called them, I found my brethren in arms, and we came to offer you our aſſiſtance. We came to offer you the arm of the nation, of which you are the head. Our intentions are pure and diſintereſted—yet, as a reward for that devotion which we manifeſted yeſterday, we are today loaded with calumny. They talk of a new Cæſar, a new Cromwell. They report, that I wiſh to eſtabliſh a military government.

"Repreſentatives of the People! If I had wiſhed to oppreſs the liberty of my country—If I had wiſhed to uſurp the ſupreme authority, I ſhould not have obeyed the orders you gave me. I ſhould have had no occaſion to have received my authority from the Senate. I have been invited to aſſume it more than once, and under circumſtances peculiarly favourable. After our triumphs in Italy, I was called to it by the wiſhes of the nation, by the wiſhes of my comrades, by the wiſhes of my ſoldiers, who have been ſo ill-treated ſince I have had the honour of commanding them; by thoſe ſoldiers who are now under the neceſſity of waging a horrible war in the departments of the weſt, which your wiſdom, and the return to principles, had calmed, and which incapacity and treaſon could alone have rekindled.

"I ſwear to you, Repreſentatives of the People, the country boaſts not a defender more zealous than myſelf. I entirely devote myſelf to the execution of your orders: but it is in your breaſts the ſafety of the country muſt ultimately repoſe; for there is no longer any Directory;—four of the Members, who compoſed it, have given in their reſignation; and the fifth has been put under a guard, for his perſonal ſafety. The dangers are preſſing—the evil encreaſes—the Miniſter of Police has juſt informed me, that in La Vendee many places have fallen into the hands of the Chouans. Repreſentatives of the People, the Council of Ancients is inveſted with a mighty power, but it is alſo animated by the greateſt wiſdom. Conſult only its wiſdom and the imminence of the danger that threatens; prevent diſtractions among yourſelves; let us avoid loſing ſight of thoſe two objects, for which we have made ſo many ſacrifices—Liberty and Equality!"

Lingler—"And the Conſtitution?"

Gen. *Buonaparte*.—"The Conſtitution! you have violated it on the 18th Fructidor; you have violated it on the 22d Floreal; you have violated it on the 30th Prairial.—The Conſtitution! it is invoked by all factions, and it is violated by all, it is deſpiſed by all; it can no longer aſſure our ſafety, for it is no longer reſpected by any one.—Repreſentatives of the people, you do not behold in me a miſerable intriguer, who conceals himſelf under the maſk of a hypocrite. I have proofs of my devotion to the Republic, and therefore all diſſimulation is uſeleſs. I only hold forth this language to you, becauſe I am deſirous that ſo many ſacrifices ſhould not be thrown away. The Conſtitution, as well as the rights of the people, have been often violated; and as it is not allowed to us to render to that Conſtitution the reſpect it ought to have, let us at leaſt preſerve the baſis on which it repoſes—Equality—Liberty.—Let us find the means of aſſuring to every man that liberty which is due to him, and which the Conſtitution is not able to guarantee to him. I declare to you, that as ſoon as the dangers, in conſequence of which I have been entruſted with ſuch extraordinary powers, are paſſed, I ſhall abdicate thoſe powers; I ſhall be entirely at the diſpoſal of the Magiſtracy you ſhall appoint; to the arm that ſhall be entruſted with, and ſhall execute your orders."

Some debate enſued, in which proofs of a conſpiracy was aſked for.—On which Buonaparte again roſe, and ſaid,

"If I muſt expreſs myſelf fully, if I muſt name men, I will do ſo. I will ſay, that the Directors Barras, and Moulins, propoſed to place me at the head of a party whoſe object was to deſtroy thoſe men who are poſſeſſed of liberal ideas."

Much fermentation aroſe; Buonaparte's conduct was applauded, and the Council of 500 condemned. Cornudet propoſed, that the Council of 500 ſhould be REQUIRED to adopt meaſures of public ſafety.

Gen. *Buonaparte* again ſpoke:

"I repeat to you, Repreſentatives of the People, the Conſtitution once violated, no longer affords any ſecurity to the citizens; it cannot produce harmony, for its ſyſtem is without the diapaſon; it cannot ſave the country, for it does not reſpect individuals. I repeat, that I do not hold this language in order to obtain a power after the fall of the authorities; that power has been offered me ſince my return to Paris. The different factions have attended me, I have not liſtened to them, becauſe I am of no coterie or party. My party is that of the French nation.

"Many members of the Council of Ancients know that I have communicated to them what has been done, and that I have not accepted the authority which you have entruſted to me, but to ſupport the cauſe of the Republic. I will not conceal from you Repreſentatives of the People, that in taking the command, I have depended chiefly upon the Council of Ancients. I have not depended on the Council of Five Hundred, which is divided, and wherein members are to be found who wiſh to revive the Convention, Revolutionary Committees, and the ſcaffold; where the chiefs of a party are at this moment ſitting, and from whence emiſſaries are deſpatched to organize a commotion in Paris.

"Let not thoſe plots diſmay you, Repreſentatives of the People; ſurrounded by my brethren in arms I ſhall know how to protect you. I atteſt their courage to you. You, my brave comrades, you in whoſe eyes they would paint me as the enemy of liberty; you grenadiers, whoſe caps I perceive; you, ſoldiers, whoſe bayonets I obſerve, thoſe bayonets which I have ſo often directed to the diſgrace of the enemy, the humiliation of kings, and have ſo often employed in founding new republics. If any Speaker in the pay of our enemies talks of placing me *out of the protection of the law*, let him take care he is not himſelf the object of ſuch advice. If he talks of putting me out of the protection of the law, I will appeal to you, my brave companions in arms, to you my brave ſoldiers, whom I have ſo often led on to victory; to you, brave defenders of the Republic, with whom I have ſhared ſo many dangers, in order to eſtabliſh liberty and equality. I will my brave friends, place my truſt in your courage, and my own fortune. I invite you, Repreſentatives of the People, to form yourſelves into a general committee, and to adopt ſalutary meaſures, which the urgency of the dangers commands."

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PARIS, November 10.

Both Branches of the Legiſlature, in their laſt Decrees, enjoin the Conſulate to make Peace.

Buonaparte accuſes the Directory with breaking the Treaty of Campo Formio.

Admiral Bruix is active on the ſide of Buonaparte.

The new oath is "Fidelity to the Republic, one and indiviſible, to Liberty and Equality, and the Repreſentative ſyſtem."

November 11.

The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, has addreſſed a letter to the French Miniſters at Foreign Courts, acquainting them with the recent changes; and that the new government is to procure an honorable and ſolid peace.

November 13.

Some of the ex-deputies have been arreſted. On ſome were found new daggers, alike in form. Arena's brother is arreſted for wiſhing to aſſaſſinate Buonaparte, and ſent to the Conciergerie. Geneſſieux and Dorimont, who wiſhed to have Buonaparte outlawed, are impriſoned. Quirot is put into the Temple; where are alſo Sonthonax, Julian and Charles Heſſe, a ci-devant German Prince, who abdicated his rank to become a French Citizen, and Editor of a Paris Paper. The priſon of Vincennes is preparing for arreſted perſons.—Two Deputies of the Ancients are ſent to pacify La Vendee.—Bourdon is appointed Miniſter of Marine; La Place of the Interior."

November 20.

The Legiſlative Committees have repealed the Forced Loan Law—and voted the immediate payments of the Annuitants.—Kleber is commander in Chief in Egypt.—Addreſſes, commending meaſures of the 10th inſt. have been received.

Nov. 22.

Reinhard having reſigned as Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand is appointed.

La Fayette has arrived at his chateau in Fontenoy.

The new Conſuls have commenced the reformation of our privateering ſyſtem.—Neutral veſſels are to be reſpected.

Nov. 27.

Brune is appointed to negociate the exchange of Gen. Don for Napper Tandy.

The Conſuls are going to ſend to England, as Commiſſioner of Priſoners, Citizen Otto, late Charge des Affairs at Berlin.—The employing ſuch a perſon indicates he is to tranſact buſineſs more important than regulating the exchange of priſoners.

Nov. 28.

On the 18th inſt the French fleet at Breſt were dreſſed in their colours, in conſequence of the late Revolution.

Dec. 8.

Bournonville is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

Ratisbon, Nov. 24. Since yeſterday it is reported, that a Courier has arrived with deſpatches from Prince Suwarrow, revoking the orders for the Ruſſian army to return home, and that it is to march to the Rhine.

Hamburgh, Dec. 2. The miſunderſtanding which exiſts between the Ruſſians and Auſtrians is now confirmed by the Peterſburgh and Court Gazette. Gen. Suwarrow ſtates in his official report, that Baron Thugut, in promiſing the Britiſh miniſter at Vienna that the Archduke Charles would continue in Switzerland, had deceived him by ſuch an aſſurance. In his deſpatch from Taverna, he made uſe of the following language:—"The Auſtrian General Teller and his Commiſſiaries deceive us by their equivocal promiſes. This is the fifth day we have loſt at Taverna."

Under ſuch circumſtances it is not to be expected, that the order which Suwarrow has received to return to Ruſſia will be countermanded; and it is probable that the French will take advantage of thoſe diſſentions, to conclude a ſeparate peace with Auſtria.

[*The Editor of the Sun, after detailing the events of the late extraordinary Revolution in France, makes the following obſervations.*]

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Having preſented the facts which have come to our knowledge reſpecting the new revolution in France, the details of which we have publiſhed at length in our paper; it remains for us to make ſome obſervations on them. Every circumſtance induces us to believe that the conſpiracy, for by no other name can we call it, which has again changed the political face of France, is an event which has occupied much more time in the deliberations that preceded it, than was employed in carrying it into execution. Combining the embaſſy of Sieyes to the court of Berlin; the ſuppoſed plans of that court; the acceptance of the directorial office at the moſt diſaſtrous moment, by Sieyes, who in the moſt proſperous period had refuſed it; the work publiſhed by Boulay de Meurthe, three months ago, the ſum of which was, that the Republic was a beautiful theory, but impoſſible to be realized; the part which that deputy has taken in this revolution; combining, we ſay, theſe circumſtances and others, which it would occupy too much ſpace to enumerate, with the events which have taken place, we ſhould be led to believe that they have been meditated, and in progreſs towards maturity for ſeveral months. Sieyes was capable of conceiving the plan, but not of executing it; that could only be done by a man who had great perſonal influence with the army;—it is not improbable that Sieyes found means to invite and to determine Buonaparte to return to Europe; and that in the mean time he confined himſelf to preſerving ſuch a degree of authority as he then enjoyed until he could acquire a greater. The exceſſive joy which he teſtified to Baudin des Ardennes, when he learnt the arrival of Buonaparte in France, ſhews that he attached an extraordinary degree of importance to this event. The dazzling proſpects of ambition and of power which the Director opened to the General, made him the more readily enter into his views, and his determination was probably influenced in no ſmall degree, by the hatred which has come to his knowledge ſince his return from Egypt has excited in him towards Barras. The peruſal of Carnot's book, in which he reveals the ſecret enmity of Barras to Buonaparte, made, it is ſaid, a great impreſſion on the latter.

We have given an account of the facts which have reſulted from this coalition, from the head of Sieyes and from the arm of Buonaparte—from the deep combinations of the former, and from the rapid execution of the latter. It is hardly neceſſary to inſiſt on the nature of thoſe events. We ſee that the conſtitution made in 1795, and groſsly violated in 1797, has been entirely deſtroyed; that France, after having been governed for ten years without interruption by a National Repreſentation, has no longer any repreſentatives; that after having been, ſince the abolition of royality in 1792, governed firſt by a committee of ten perſons, afterwards by five directors, is now under the dominion of triumvirs. All the revolutionary ſhocks have gradually concentrated the powers, and this is probable the laſt but one of thoſe which muſt take place, before the fate of France will be fixed. The government of the Convention forms a baſis of the pyramid; we are now come nearer to that political unity which will form the *apex* of it.

What are likely to be the conſequences of this new revolution, ſimilar to all others in its object, that of ſeizing the ſupreme power, but different in its means, as it is the firſt in which the National Repreſentation has been interrupted? It would be difficult to decide what courſe a torrent would take, the ſprings of which are juſt beginning to break forth, or what ſuperſtructure is intended to be raiſed on the ruins of an edifice which is hardly levelled to the ground. All the oſtenſible facts of the days of the 9th and 10th inſt. have been executed in the name of the Republic, and cries of "*Vive la Republique*" have uniformly terminated them all. At a firſt view, therefore, we ſhould be tempted to conſider them merely as a new revolutionary *phasis*; but in reflecting on the cauſes which muſt have produced it, on the ſituation in which thoſe ſtand who have made it, and on its effects on the public mind in France, it will be ſeen that it contains chances more or leſs remote in favour of royalty. The men who have deſtroyed the principal baſis of the Republic, and the only great conſequences yet remaining of the revolution, the repreſentative form of government, have removed the greateſt obſtacle to the re-eſtabliſhment of a King; they have materially ſimplified the queſtion, and the conteſt will henceforth be, not between one man and ſeven hundred and fifty, but between one man and three. The latter, in the abolitiou of the National Repreſentation, the laſt bauble of liberty which the French had remaining have no longer any other alternative than that of preſerving for themſelves the ſovereign power, or of placing it in the hands of a monarch, and it is not neceſſary for us to point out the danger to which the firſt meaſure would expoſe them; in the midſt of all the embarraſſments both external and internal which ſurrounded them, Buonaparte has ſaid to the Council of Elders, *that if he had been willing to uſurp the ſupreme power he could have done it long ago; and that he will reſign his authority as ſoon as the circumſtances which had occaſioned it to be entruſted to him ſhould be at an end.* To whom then is he to reſign it? Can it be ſuppoſed to be to the repreſentatives of the people, who ſooner or later will call him to a ſevere account for what he has done. Thoſe are little acquainted with this bold, imperious, and artful Corſican, who ſuppoſe that he would chooſe henceforth to run the riſk, of a private, and conſequently a dangerous ſtation. We have beſides to obſerve, that in none of the circumſtances which have attended the late revolution, do we find any oath of *hatred to royalty;* and that though the phraſe civil liberty is frequently uſed, political liberty is not once mentioned.

If we can only reaſon from conjecture and analogy, reſpecting the effect which the days of the 9th and 10th inſtant will have on the fate of France itſelf, we can hardly ſpeak with more uncertainty of their effects with reſpect to foreign affairs. Although in every change which has taken place in France peace has been the hacknied promiſe uniformly made, it has on the preſent been brought forward with more ſolemnity than on any other, and it may appear to have been announced with ſome degree of ſincerity; the government having become more concentrated, and its meaſures being no longer interrupted by the oppoſition of the Legiſlature, is certainly moſt adapted to negociation. But does the Triumvirate promiſe greater ſtability than the Directory; Is it more capable of ſecuring the long and faithful execution of a treaty; this is at leaſt doubtful. We have beſides to obſerve, that the principal pacific demonſtration which has taken place is the toaſt given at the banquet of the 7th inſt. by the Preſident of the Directory, and that this Preſident was Gohier, who three days afterwards was no longer a Director, and who was conſequently not in the ſecret views of the Triumvirate. We have therefore no certain grounds to believe that the pacific expreſſions of Buonaparte are leſs vain than the ſolemn affectation of a pacificatory diſpoſition in the Directory.—The conſtruction of the new oath which has been taken, does not beſides agree with the conditions of peace ſuch as Europe require

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[CONTINUED.]

COUNCIL OF ELDERS,

LAST SITTING, *Nov.* 10 *(at St. Cloud)*

GEN. Buonaparte, having been driven by poignards from the Council of Five Hundred, appeared at the bar of the Ancients, accompanied by a military force:—He was invited to a ſeat; and aſked leave to ſpeak.

Leave being granted, the General ſpoke as follows:——

"*Repreſentatives of the People,*

"You are not now in an ordinary ſituation; you are upon a volcano:—Permit me to addreſs you, with the freedom of a ſoldier, with that of a citizen, zealous for the good of his country, and ſuſpend, I entreat you, your judgment, till you have heard me to the end.

"I was tranquil at Paris, when I received the decree of the Council of Ancients, ſtating its dangers and thoſe of the Republic. The inſtant I called them, I found my brethren in arms, and we came to offer you our aſſiſtance. We came to offer you the arm of the nation, of which you are the head. Our intentions are pure and diſintereſted—yet, as a reward for that devotion which we manifeſted yeſterday, we are today loaded with calumny. They talk of a new Cæſar, a new Cromwell. They report, that I wiſh to eſtabliſh a military government.

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PARIS, November 10.

Both Branches of the Legiſlature, in their laſt Decrees, enjoin the Conſulate to make Peace.

Buonaparte accuſes the Directory with breaking the Treaty of Campo Formio.

Admiral Bruix is active on the ſide of Buonaparte.

The new oath is "Fidelity to the Republic, one and indiviſible, to Liberty and Equality, and the Repreſentative ſyſtem."

November 11.

The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, has addreſſed a letter to the French Miniſters at Foreign Courts, acquainting them with the recent changes; and that the new government is to procure an honorable and ſolid peace.

November 13.

Some of the ex-deputies have been arreſted. On ſome were found new daggers, alike in form. Arena's brother is arreſted for wiſhing to aſſaſſinate Buonaparte, and ſent to the Conciergerie. Geneſſieux and Dorimont, who wiſhed to have Buonaparte outlawed, are impriſoned. Quirot is put into the Temple; where are alſo Sonthonax, Julian and Charles Heſſe, a ci-devant German Prince, who abdicated his rank to become a French Citizen, and Editor of a Paris Paper. The priſon of Vincennes is preparing for arreſted perſons.—Two Deputies of the Ancients are ſent to pacify La Vendee.—Bourdon is appointed Miniſter of Marine; La Place of the Interior."

November 20.

The Legiſlative Committees have repealed the Forced Loan Law—and voted the immediate payments of the Annuitants.—Kleber is commander in Chief in Egypt.—Addreſſes, commending meaſures of the 10th inſt. have been received.

Nov. 22.

Reinhard having reſigned as Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand is appointed.

La Fayette has arrived at his chateau in Fontenoy.

The new Conſuls have commenced the reformation of our privateering ſyſtem.—Neutral veſſels are to be reſpected.

Nov. 27.

Brune is appointed to negociate the exchange of Gen. Don for Napper Tandy.

The Conſuls are going to ſend to England, as Commiſſioner of Priſoners, Citizen Otto, late Charge des Affairs at Berlin.—The employing ſuch a perſon indicates he is to tranſact buſineſs more important than regulating the exchange of priſoners.

Nov. 28.

On the 18th inſt the French fleet at Breſt were dreſſed in their colours, in conſequence of the late Revolution.

Dec. 8.

Bournonville is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

Ratisbon, Nov. 24. Since yeſterday it is reported, that a Courier has arrived with deſpatches from Prince Suwarrow, revoking the orders for the Ruſſian army to return home, and that it is to march to the Rhine.

Hamburgh, Dec. 2. The miſunderſtanding which exiſts between the Ruſſians and Auſtrians is now confirmed by the Peterſburgh and Court Gazette. Gen. Suwarrow ſtates in his official report, that Baron Thugut, in promiſing the Britiſh miniſter at Vienna that the Archduke Charles would continue in Switzerland, had deceived him by ſuch an aſſurance. In his deſpatch from Taverna, he made uſe of the following language:—"The Auſtrian General Teller and his Commiſſiaries deceive us by their equivocal promiſes. This is the fifth day we have loſt at Taverna."

Under ſuch circumſtances it is not to be expected, that the order which Suwarrow has received to return to Ruſſia will be countermanded; and it is probable that the French will take advantage of thoſe diſſentions, to conclude a ſeparate peace with Auſtria.

[*The Editor of the Sun, after detailing the events of the late extraordinary Revolution in France, makes the following obſervations.*]

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Having preſented the facts which have come to our knowledge reſpecting the new revolution in France, the details of which we have publiſhed at length in our paper; it remains for us to make ſome obſervations on them. Every circumſtance induces us to believe that the conſpiracy, for by no other name can we call it, which has again changed the political face of France, is an event which has occupied much more time in the deliberations that preceded it, than was employed in carrying it into execution. Combining the embaſſy of Sieyes to the court of Berlin; the ſuppoſed plans of that court; the acceptance of the directorial office, at the moſt diſaſtrous moment, by Sieyes, who in the moſt proſperous period had refuſed it; the work publiſhed by Boulay de Meurthe, three months ago, the ſum of which was, that the Republic was a beautiful theory, but impoſſible to be realized; the part which that deputy has taken in this revolution; combining, we ſay, theſe circumſtances and others, which it would occupy too much ſpace to enumerate, with the events which have taken place, we ſhould be led to believe that they have been meditated, and in progreſs towards maturity for ſeveral months. Sieyes was capable of conceiving the plan, but not of executing it; that could only be done by a man who had great perſonal influence with the army;—it is not improbable that Sieyes found means to invite and to determine Buonaparte to return to Europe; and that in the mean time he confined himſelf to preſerving ſuch a degree of authority as he then enjoyed until he could acquire a greater. The exceſſive joy which he teſtified to Baudin des Ardennes, when he learnt the arrival of Buonaparte in France, ſhews that he attached an extraordinary degree of importance to this event. The dazzling proſpects of ambition and of power which the Director opened to the General, made him the more readily enter into his views, and his determination was probably influenced in no ſmall degree, by the hatred which has come to his knowledge ſince his return from Egypt has excited in him towards Barras. The peruſal of Carnot's book, in which he reveals the ſecret enmity of Barras to Buonaparte, made, it is ſaid, a great impreſſion on the latter.

We have given an account of the facts which have reſulted from this coalition, from the head of Sieyes and from the arm of Buonaparte—from the deep combinations of the former, and from the rapid execution of the latter. It is hardly neceſſary to inſiſt on the nature of thoſe even We ſee that the conſtitution made 1795, and groſsly violated in 1797, has been entirely deſtroyed; that France, after having been governed for ten years without interruption by a National Repreſentation, has no longer any repreſentatives; that after having been, ſince the abolition of royality in 1792, governed firſt by a committee of ten perſons, afterwards by five directors, is now under the dominion of triumvirs. All the revolutionary ſhocks have gradually concentrated the powers, and this is probable the laſt but one of thoſe which muſt take place, before the fate of France will be fixed. The government of the Convention forms a baſis of the pyramid; we are now come nearer to that political unity which will form the *apex* of it.

What are likely to be the conſequences of this new revolution, ſimilar to all others in its object, that of ſeizing the ſupreme power, but different in its means, as it is the firſt in which the National Repreſentation has been interrupted? It would be difficult to decide what courſe a torrent would take, the ſprings of which are juſt beginning to break forth, or what ſuperſtructure is intended to be raiſed on the ruins of an edifice which is hardly levelled to the ground. All the oſtenſible facts of the days of the 9th and 10th inſt. have been executed in the name of the Republic, and cries of "*Vive la Republique*" have uniformly terminated them all. At a firſt view, therefore, we ſhould be tempted to conſider them merely as a new revolutionary *phasis*; but in reflecting on the cauſes which muſt have produced it, on the ſituation in which thoſe ſtand who have made it, and on its effects on the public mind in France, it will be ſeen that it contains chances more or leſs remote in favour of royalty. The men who have deſtroyed the principal baſis of the Republic, and the only great conſequences yet remaining of the revolution, the repreſentative form of government, have removed the greateſt obſtacle to the re-eſtabliſhment of a King; they have materially ſimplified the queſtion, and the conteſt will henceforth be, not between one man and ſeven hundred and fifty, but between one man and three. The latter, in the abolitiou of the National Repreſentation, the laſt bauble of liberty which the French had remaining have no longer any other alternative than that of preſerving for themſelves the ſovereign power, or of placing it in the hands of a monarch, and it is not neceſſary for us to point out the danger to which the firſt meaſure would expoſe them; in the midſt of all the embarraſſments both external and internal which ſurrounded them, Buonaparte has ſaid to the Council of Elders, *that if he had been willing to uſurp the ſupreme power he could have done it long ago; and that he will reſign his authority as ſoon as the circumſtances which had occaſioned it to be entruſted to him ſhould be at an end.* To whom then is he to reſign it? Can it be ſuppoſed to be to the repreſentatives of the people, who ſooner or later will call him to a ſevere account for what he has done. Thoſe are little acquainted with this bold, imperious, and artful Corſican, who ſuppoſe that he would chooſe henceforth to run the riſk, of a private, and conſequently a dangerous ſtation. We have beſides to obſerve, that in none of the circumſtances which have attended the late revolution, do we find any oath of *hatred to royalty;* and that though the phraſe civil liberty is frequently uſed, political liberty is not once mentioned.

If we can only reaſon from conjecture and analogy, reſpecting the effect which the days of the 9th and 10th inſtant will have on the fate of France itſelf, we can hardly ſpeak with more uncertainty of their effects with reſpect to foreign affairs. Although in every change which has taken place in France peace has been the hacknied promiſe uniformly made, it has on the preſent been brought forward with more ſolemnity than on any other, and it may appear to have been announced with ſome degree of ſincerity; the government having become more concentrated, and its meaſures being no longer interrupted by the oppoſition of the Legiſlature, is certainly moſt adapted to negociation. But does the Triumvirate promiſe greater ſtability than the Directory; Is it more capable of ſecuring the long and faithful execution of a treaty; this is at leaſt doubtful. We have beſides to obſerve, that the principal pacific demonſtration which has taken place is the toaſt given at the banquet of the 7th inſt. by the Preſident of the Directory, and that this Preſident was Gohier, who three days afterwards was no longer a Director, and who was conſequently not in the ſecret views of the Triumvirate. We have therefore no certain grounds to believe that the pacific expreſſions of Buonaparte are leſs vain than the ſolemn affectation of a pacificatory diſpoſition in the Directory.—The conſtruction of the new oath which has been taken, does not beſides agree with the conditions of peace ſuch as Europe require

and has a right to demand. Propositions for peace will nevertheless probably be made, but circumstances authorize us to believe that they will be received with that degree of caution which they deserve, and which the worthy heads of all the usurpations, of all the crimes, and of all the perfidies of the French revolution are entitled to expect.

Our meaning will be greatly misunderstood, if any of our readers suppose that the events which form the subject of this article are matter for regret. Far from it; we consider them as calculated to render the Republic still more contemptible in the mind of every Frenchman, and indeed of every other person; to destroy every possibility of belief in the stability of a government in France except in that of a King; to convince the continental powers of the advantage and even of the necessity of union, either for the purpose of making war or peace: and to afford to the allies and to the royalists of France opportunities quite new, which may perhaps be decisive.

If the circumstances which we are now considering were not, with respect to us, to Europe, and to the whole world, a concern of unparalleled interest, we should think it our duty to apologize to our readers for the length of this article; we are far from having exhausted the subject, which will long engage our attention.

December 10.

From Suwarrow's account of the matter, the Austrians, so far from providing an army to co-operate with him in Switzerland, would not even supply him with mules to carry his baggage; and that he had not even ropes to help himself over the Devil's bridge, but was obliged to tie boards together with the officers' scarfs.

We are assured, that the French force in Brest consists of 33 sail of the line, and the Spanish of 19, of the same description.

The Grand Falconer on Sunday night landed a General, his aid-de-camp, and suit, at Point Peirce, a neck of land about eight leagues from Havre-de-Grace, where the Chouans are in great force, plentifully supplied from England with the sinews of war, money, arms and ammunition; and, it is said boast more loudly than ever of restoring Monarchy in France.

Several Journals announce the death of Louis XVIII.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 23.

Mr. Platt renewed the motion he made yesterday, for postponing the further consideration of the bill to repeal in part an act intitled "an act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes," until the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Nicholas called the yeas and nays on the question—which were agreed to be taken.

Mr. Bird then gave his reasons for voting in favour of the motion; and why he objected to the bill in any shape in which it might be brought before the House—and Mr. Hartley and Mr. Harper spoke against it—when the Yeas and Nays were taken, as follow:—Affirmative 10—Negative 82.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill as reported, when

Mr. Thatcher moved to strike out the words, "French Republic;"—and insert "the French Nation." He had no evidence of that country being a Republic—but he had evidence that the government was one of a species of despotism, unparralleled in the world—and considered it as blasphemy to stile it a Republic;—Gentlemen who were fond of the expression, might hear it echoed from the Aurora for months and years to come—but he hoped it would not be used here.

The motion producing great warmth, Mr. T. altered it, so as to say "with France;"—but finally withdrew it.

Mr. Randolph renewed the motion he made, in Committee of the whole yesterday, for adding a new section to the bill relating to supernumerary officers—and called the yeas and nays upon it—which were taken without debate, in manner following:—— Affirmative, 38—Negative, 57.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Macon called up for consideration the resolution he had laid on the table for the repeal of the second section of the act commonly called the SEDITION LAW—and upon the question, will the House agree to the motion, there were ayes 46—noes 34.

Mr. Macon then went into an examination of the constitutionality of the Law—and quoted the constitution and amendments thereto, &c. to which Mr. Bayard replied, and concluded with moving the following amendment to the resolution:—"and the offences therein specified, shall remain punishable as at common Law; provided, that upon any prosecution, it shall be lawful for the defendant to give in his defence the truth of the matter charged as a libel."

Mr. Gallatin wished to know, if this motion was in order—in his opinion it amounted to a complete substitute of the proposition now on the table—and embraced the adoption of a principle of common Law, which he did not understand.

Mr. Speaker declaring the motion to be in order. Messrs. Gallatin and Smith opposed it, and Messrs. Bayard and Harper spoke in favour of it—when

Mr. Nott said, as it embraced an important subject, and required mature consideration, he would move that it be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Upon the question for commitment, there were ayes 41, noes 49.

After some debate, Mr. Macon said, that in order to obtain a direct vote upon his resolution, which it had been endeavoured to avoid, he would consent to incorporate the amendment with it, and then call for a division of the question.

The question was then taken on the following part, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the 2d section of the act, passed the 14th July, 1798, intituled "An act in addition to the act intitled An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, ought to be repealed."

And carried in the affirmative, in the manner following, viz.—Affirmative, 50—Negative, 47.

The second part (Mr. Bayard's amendment) being under consideration, Messrs. Nicholas, Gallatin and Macon, spoke against it—and Messrs. Bayard, Otis and Dana, in favour of it, when the question was again taken, by yeas and nays, as follow: Affirmative, 51—Negative, 47.

After several observations, as to the point of order in taking a question upon the whole resolution as amended, Mr. Speaker submitted the decision to the House, and it was agreed to be taken.

Messrs. Randolph, Smilie, Eggleston, Varnum, and Jones, then opposed the resolution as amended, on the ground that it would be a greater evil to establish the principles of the common Law, than to repeal the sedition Law. The latter would expire in March 1801—the former would be entailed on our posterity.

The question was at length taken on the whole resolution, by yeas and nays, as follows: Affirmative, 11—Negative, 87.

Adjourned.

CHARLESTON, January 7.

Yesterday arrived the United States brig General Pinckney Capt. Hayward, in distress. The General Pinckney left her station off the Havanna, the 27th ult. having under her convoy a number of vessels for different ports in the United States, amongst whom was the ship Mary, Harris, for New-York—Sugar, indigo, and 30,000 dollars, whom she parted with on the 29th ult. in lat. 24, 50. N.; and the same night, returning to her station, got ashore on the Carrisfort Reef Keys and lost her rudder keel, and one of her anchors, which obliged her to bear away for the first port.

On the 4th inst. Capt. Hayward, picked up a seaman, named David David, belonging to the ship Mary, lately under his convoy—who informed that the ship foundered on the 2d, in a heavy gale, and that he had then been forty hours on the piece of timber from which he had been taken.

Capt. H. left the United States brig Norfolk, Capt. Bainbridge, cruising off the Havanna station.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.

A PROCLAMATION.
By the PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States have this day resolved, "That it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the 22d day of February next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, publicly to testify their grief for the death of General *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, by suitable eulogies, orations and discourses, or by public prayers;" and "That the President be requested to issue a Proclamation, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect." Now, therefore, I, JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

GIVEN *under my hand, and the seal of the United States, at Philadelphia,* (L. S.) *the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-fourth.*

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Sec. State.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Georgetown, Maryland.

"The particular testimonies of General Washington's remembrance to individuals, consist of four legacies only. One of these is a pair of curiously mounted pistols to M. de la Fayette, who took them, when commanding a small detachment during the revolutionary war, and presented to the General. His books and papers to Judge Washington—a most valuable gift; and to Dr. Craik, a whimsically shaped mechanical writing desk. I must not omit here a circumstance, which places in an eminent point of view the beautiful propriety of his characteristical prudence, by which he often disentangled himself from situations truly embarrassing. Some years since, the present Earl of Buchan sent to the General a curious oaken box, made out of the tree which concealed Sir James Wallace, with this request subjoined, "That he would at his death leave it to the man he thought most worthy."—The General with great wisdom has desired the box to be returned to his Lordship, with this answer, "that it is not for Gen. Washington to point out the worthiest citizen of the United States." One striking singularity of his will is an elaborate collection of arguments annexed to every item, wherein he demonstrates the propriety of the management and disposal of his effects and wealth, which is estimated at a million of dollars."

NEW-YORK, January 22.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated the 15th instant,

"This morning opened to view a scene, which was never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant of this place—that is, the Snow two feet deep, upon a level; and it still continues snowing."

BOSTON, Jan. 31.

The American and French vessels at Cape-Francois, on the receipt of the tidings of the decease of Gen. WASHINGTON, lowered their colours to half-mast. Some of the French vessels were lately from France. The Americans fired 16 minute guns. The French and Americans on shore wore badges of mourning.

NEWPORT, *February* 4.

A new Treaty was concluded between the Government of the United States and the Bey of Tunis, and signed at the latter Place in March last. It is similar to the one negociated in 1798, with that Power, except in the 11th, 12th, and 14th Articles.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed an Act annulling the Marriage of Maria M. de Tilly with Alexander de Tilly, as being founded in Fraud and Collusion.

Yesterday arrived here the Ship George William, Capt. Aborn, of Providence, in 60 Days from Embden.

A Paris Paper of Nov. 9, has the following Article: "Yesterday a Despatch was announced by the Telegraph, from Brest, by which the Marine Minister was informed that Lord Bridport was off Brest, with 56 Sail of the Line. A neutral Vessel had given them Information of the combined Fleets being ready to sail."

From the Installation of the first Directory to the Abrogation of their Power on the 10th Nov. last, *Thirteen* Persons have sustained the Office of Director, and of these only *three* have been allowed to complete their constitutional Term—the other *ten* have been driven from the Seat of Power by the Violence of contending, and alternately successful, Factions.

COMMUNICATION.

The Editor of the Aurora, in replying to some Queries (published sometime since in this Paper) has taken it for granted, that the *Southern Patriot* alluded to was Mr. Jefferson.—This Mistake might have been avoided, if the Editor of that Paper had considered a Moment the Import of the Phrase. When we speak of the *Southern States*, the States South of Virginia are always intended; and this Division is recognized in the Laws of the United States, which place Virginia in the *Middle District*.—The Writer of the Queries knew perfectly well, that Mr. Jefferson was not a Member of the Federal Convention, and of Course not the Author of the Propositions in Question; and he also knew that the *Patriot* alluded to *was a Member of the Convention, and did make those Propositions*.—If the Editor of the Aurora will go a *little further South*, he will find a Patriot who will not *deny his own Offspring*, and who will recognize their Features in the Propositions ascribed to him.

MARRIED.]—At Portsmouth, *Samuel Sherman*, Esq; to Miss *Grizwell Sisson*, Daughter of Mr. Richard Sisson.

—At Freetown (Massachusetts) Mr. *Benjamin Pearce*, of Portsmouth, on this Island, to the amiable Miss *Premacy Tayne*, of that Place.

DIED.]—In London, Mrs. *Eliza Deblois*, aged 73, Relict of the late Mr. Lewis Deblois, Merchant, formerly of Boston.

—At Uxbridge, Miss *Hannah Tillinghast*, Daughter of the late Mr. Robert G. Tillinghast, of Providence, in the 18th Year of her Age.

—In this Town, Mr. *James Milward*, in the 87th Year of his Age. A very reputable and industrious Citizen.

☞ *The DOOR of the Town are hereby informed, that To-morrow, between the Hours of 9 and 12 o'Clock, A. M. WOOD will be delivered out to them, from the State-House Cellar;—being what was purchased with the Money collected at Trinity-Church on the Masonic Festival in June last.*

Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm.

1800. JANUARY	Thermo. Deg. 8 A.M.	Thermo. Deg. 2 P.M.	Wind. 8 A.M.	Wind. 2 P.M.	Weather. 8 A.M.	Weather. 2 P.M.
28	20	24	N.	NW.	Snow.	Do.
29	6	20	NW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
30	7	20½	NW.	W.	Fair.	Do.
31	14	30	N.	NNE.	Cloudy.	Do.
FEBRUARY.						
1	38	38	E.	N.	Cloudy.	Snow.
2	30	40	NW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
3	20	43	N.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of NEWPORT, Feb. 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Two Sisters, Earl,	New-York
Franklin, Cornell,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Success, Brownell,	Africa

STONE WALL.

Any Person willing to contract for building *by the Rod*, about 1 or 200 Rods of lawful Wall (on this Farm) may hear of Employment by applying to the Subscriber.

They will have the Stones to dig out of a Quarry (literally above Ground) and to cart the same to the spot—the Work to be finished during the Course of the present Summer.

S. ELAM.

Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

N. B. If the Persons who may be Employed, give Satisfaction, and think it an Object to engage further, it is very probable they will have Work during the whole Season.

To FARMERS.

Wanted a sober, industrious Man, of good Character, who understands the farming Business and the Care of Cattle, to have the Management (under myself) of the Farm I live upon.—Any Person of this Description, willing to engage themselves by the Month or Year, may hear of Employment, by applying to

S. ELAM.

Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,
A Farm in Point-Judith, South-Kingstown. For Particulars inquire of
HENRY POTTER.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1800.

M. DESFORGES

Always anxious to preserve the Confidence with which he has been honoured, from the first Moment of his Arrival in Newport, respectfully informs the Inhabitants thereof and its Vicinity, that he is determined to reside in this Town, if a sufficient Number should apply, all the ensuing Spring and Summer; and will continue to teach the useful Accomplishments of Dancing, and the French Language, on the following Terms:

DANCING.

The Dancing Quarter will be composed of Thirty Lessons, Three Times a Week, for which each Scholar will pay Ten Dollars free of any Entrance.——The Academy will be open every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'Clock precisely, for Ladies; and the same Days, at Five o'Clock in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Three Lessons a Week, every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from Six to Nine o'Clock in the Evening; Three Dollars a Month free of any other Expence, for those who will attend at M. D's Academy.

Private Lessons, Three Times a Week, Four Dollars a Month.

M. D. is happy to acquaint his Employers, and those who incline to be instructed under his Care, that in Addition to the great Variety of his own Steps, he has been favoured by a French Gentleman (who has received the most eminent Education) with a great Number of new and very elegant Steps:—Likewise the last Kind of Dancing in France and England, which will be soon adopted in the great Cities of this Continent.

Those Persons who have already subscribed, and those who should be pleased to enlarge the Number of M. Desforges' Pupils, may rest assured, that he will neglect Nothing, in future, to merit a Continuance of the Encouragement with which he has been heretofore honoured.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1800.

and has a right to demand. Propositions for peace will nevertheless probably be made, but circumstances authorize us to believe that they will be received with that degree of caution which they deserve, and which the worthy heads of all the usurpations, of all the crimes, and of all the perfidies of the French revolution are entitled to expect.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, January 23.

Mr. Platt renewed the motion he made yesterday, for postponing the further consideration of the bill to repeal in part an act intitled "an act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes," until the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Nicholas called the yeas and nays on the question—which were agreed to be taken.

Mr. Bird then gave his reasons for voting in favour of the motion; and why he objected to the bill in any shape in which it might be brought before the House—and Mr. Hartley and Mr. Harper spoke against it—when the Yeas and Nays were taken, as follow:—Affirmative 10—Negative 82.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill as reported, when

Mr. Thatcher moved to strike out the words, "French Republic;"—and insert "the French Nation." He had no evidence of that country being a Republic—but he had evidence that the government was one of a species of despotism, unparralleled in the world—and considered it as blasphemy, to stile it a Republic;—Gentlemen who were fond of the expression, might hear it echoed from the Aurora for months and years to come—but he hoped it would not be used here.

The motion producing great warmth, Mr. T. altered it, so as to say "with France;"—but finally withdrew it.

Mr. Randolph renewed the motion he made, in Committee of the whole yesterday, for adding a new section to the bill relating to supernumerary officers—and called the yeas and nays upon it—which were taken without debate, in manner following:—— Affirmative, 38—Negative, 57.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Macon called up for consideration the resolution he had laid on the table for the repeal of the second section of the act commonly called the SEDITION LAW—and upon the question, will the House agree to the motion, there were ayes 46—noes 34.

Mr. Macon then went into an examination of the constitutionality of the Law—and quoted the constitution and amendments thereto, &c. to which Mr. Bayard replied, and concluded with moving the following amendment to the resolution:—"and the offences therein specified, shall remain punishable as at common Law; provided, that upon any prosecution, it shall be lawful for the defendant to give in his defence the truth of the matter charged as a libel."

Mr. Gallatin wished to know, if this motion was in order—in his opinion it amounted to a complete substitute of the proposition now on the table—and embraced the adoption of a principle of common Law, which he did not understand.

Mr. Speaker declaring the motion to be in order. Messrs. Gallatin and Smith opposed it, and Messrs. Bayard and Harper spoke in favour of it—when

Mr. Nott said, as it embraced an important subject, and required mature consideration, he would move that it be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Upon the question for commitment, there were ayes 41, noes 49.

After some debate, Mr. Macon said, that in order to obtain a direct vote upon his resolution, which it had been endeavoured to avoid, he would consent to incorporate the amendment with it, and then call for a division of the question.

The question was then taken on the following part, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the 2d section of the act, passed the 14th July, 1798, intituled "An act in addition to the act intitled An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, ought to be repealed."

And carried in the affirmative, in the manner following, viz.—Affirmative, 50—Negative, 47.

The second part (Mr. Bayard's amendment) being under consideration, Messrs. Nicholas, Gallatin and Macon, spoke against it—and Messrs. Bayard, Otis and Dana, in favour of it, when the question was again taken, by yeas and nays, as follow: Affirmative, 51—Negative, 47.

After several observations, as to the point of order in taking a question upon the whole resolution as amended, Mr. Speaker submitted the decision to the House, and it was agreed to be taken.

Messrs. Randolph, Smilie, Eggleston, Varnum, and Jones, then opposed the resolution as amended, on the ground that it would be a greater evil to establish the principles of the common Law, than to repeal the sedition Law. The latter would expire in March 1801—the former would be entailed on our posterity.

The question was at length taken on the whole resolution, by yeas and nays, as follows: Affirmative, 11—Negative, 87.

Adjourned.

CHARLESTON, January 7.

Yesterday arrived the United States brig General Pinckney Capt. Hayward, in distress. The General Pinckney left her station off the Havanna, the 27th ult. having under her convoy a number of vessels for different ports in the United States, amongst whom was the ship Mary, Harris, for New-York—Sugar, indigo, and 80,000 dollars, whom she parted with on the 29th ult. in lat. 24, 50, N.; and the same night, returning to her station, got ashore on the Carrisfort Reef Keys and lost her rudder keel, and one of her anchors, which obliged her to bear away for the first port.

On the 4th inst. Capt. Hayward, picked up a seaman, named David David, belonging to the ship Mary, lately under his convoy—who informed that the ship foundered on the 2d, in a heavy gale, and that he had then been forty hours on the piece of timber from which he had been taken.

Capt. H. left the United States brig Norfolk, Capt. Bainbridge, cruising off the Havanna station.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.

A PROCLAMATION.
By the PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States have this day resolved, "That it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the 22d day of February next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, publicly to testify their grief for the death of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, by suitable eulogies, orations and discourses, or by public prayers;" and "That the President be requested to issue a Proclamation, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect." Now, therefore, I, JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

GIVEN *under my hand, and the seal of the United States, at Philadelphia,* (L. S.) *the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-fourth.*

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Sec. State.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Georgetown, Maryland.

"The particular testimonies of General Washington's remembrance to individuals, consist of four legacies only. One of these is a pair of curiously mounted pistols to M. de la Fayette, who took them, when commanding a small detachment during the revolutionary war, and presented to the General. His books and papers to Judge Washington—a most valuable gift; and to Dr. Craik, a whimsically shaped mechanical writing desk. I must not omit here a circumstance, which places in an eminent point of view the beautiful propriety of his characteristical prudence, by which he often disentangled himself from situations truly embarrassing. Some years since, the present Earl of Buchan sent to the General a curious oaken box, made out of the tree which concealed Sir James Wallace, with this request subjoined, "That he would at his death leave it to the man he thought most worthy."—The General with great wisdom has desired the box to be returned to his Lordship, with this answer, "that it is not for Gen. Washington to point out the worthiest citizen of the United States." One striking singularity of his will is an elaborate collection of arguments annexed to every item, wherein he demonstrates the propriety of the management and disposal of his effects and wealth, which is estimated at a million of dollars."

NEW-YORK, January 22.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated the 13th instant,

"This morning opened to view a scene, which was never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant of this place—that is, the Snow two feet deep, upon a level; and it still continues snowing."

BOSTON, Jan. 31.

The American and French vessels at Cape-Francois, on the receipt of the tidings of the decease of Gen. WASHINGTON, lowered their colours to half-mast. Some of the French vessels were lately from France. The Americans fired 16 minute guns. The French and Americans on shore wore badges of mourning.

NEWPORT, *February* 4.

A new Treaty was concluded between the Government of the United States and the Bey of Tunis, and signed at the latter Place in March last. It is similar to the one negociated in 1798, with that Power, except in the 11th, 12th, and 14th Articles.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed an Act annulling the Marriage of Maria M. de Tilly with Alexander de Tilly, as being founded in Fraud and Collusion.

Yesterday arrived here the Ship George William, Capt. Aborn, of Providence, in 60 Days from Embden.

A Paris Paper of Nov. 9, has the following Article: "Yesterday a Despatch was announced by the Telegraph, from Brest, by which the Marine Minister was informed that Lord Bridport was off Brest, with 56 Sail of the Line. A neutral Vessel had given them Information of the combined Fleets being ready to sail."

From the Installation of the first Directory to the Abrogation of their Power on the 10th Nov. last, *Thirteen* Persons have sustained the Office of Director, and of these only *three* have been allowed to complete their constitutional Term—the other *ten* have been driven from the Seat of Power by the Violence of contending, and alternately successful, Factions.

COMMUNICATION.

The Editor of the Aurora, in replying to some Queries (published sometime since in this Paper) has taken it for granted, that the *Southern Patriot* alluded to was Mr. Jefferson.—This Mistake might have been avoided, if the Editor of that Paper had considered a Moment the Import of the Phrase. When we speak of the *Southern States*, the States South of Virginia are always intended; and this Division is recognized in the Laws of the United States, which place Virginia in the *Middle District*.—The Writer of the Queries knew perfectly well, that Mr. Jefferson was not a Member of the Federal Convention, and of Course not the Author of the Propositions in Question; and he also knew that the *Patriot* alluded to *was a Member of the Convention, and did make those Propositions*.—If the Editor of the Aurora will go a *little further South*, he will find a Patriot who will not *deny his own Offspring*, and who will recognize their Features in the Propositions ascribed to him.

MARRIED.]—At Portsmouth, *Samuel Sherman*, Esq; to Miss *Grizwell Sisson*, Daughter of Mr. Richard Sisson.

—At Freetown (Massachusetts) Mr. *Benjamin Pearce*, of Portsmouth, on this Island, to the amiable Miss *Premacy Payne*, of that Place.

DIED.]—In London, Mrs. *Eliza Deblois*, aged 73, Relict of the late Mr. Lewis Deblois, Merchant, formerly of Boston.

—At Uxbridge, Miss *Hannah Tillinghast*, Daughter of the late Mr. Robert G. Tillinghast, of Providence, in the 18th Year of her Age.

—In this Town, Mr. *James Milward*, in the 87th Year of his Age. A very reputable and industrious Citizen.

☞ *The POOR of the Town are hereby informed, that To-morrow, between the Hours of 9 and 12 o'Clock, A. M. WOOD will be delivered out to them, from the State-House Cellar;—being what was purchased with the Money collected at Trinity-Church on the Masonic Festival in June last.*

Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm.

1800. JANUARY	Thermo. A.M.	Deg.	Thermo. P.M.	Wind. A.M. 8	Wind. P.M. 2	Weather. A.M. 8	Weather. P.M. 2
28	20		24	N.	NW.	Snow.	Do.
29	6		20	NW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
30	7		20½	NW.	W.	Fair.	Do.
31	14		30	N.	NNE.	Cloudy.	Do.
FEBRUARY.							
1	38		38	E.	N.	Cloudy.	Snow.
2	30		40	NW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
3	26		43	N.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of NEWPORT, Feb. 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Two Sisters, Earl,	New-York
Franklin, Cornell,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Success, Brownell,	Africa

STONE WALL.

Any Person willing to contract for building *by the Rod*, about 1 or 200 Rods of lawful Wall (on this Farm) may hear of Employment by applying to the Subscriber.

They will have the Stones to dig out of a Quarry (literally above Ground) and to cart the same to the spot—the Work to be finished during the Course of the present Summer.

S. ELAM.

Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

N. B. If the Persons who may be Employed, give Satisfaction, and think it an Object to engage further, it is very probable they will have Work during the whole Season.

To FARMERS.

Wanted a sober, industrious Man, of good Character, who understands the farming Business and the Care of Cattle, to have the Management (under myself) of the Farm I live upon.—Any Person of this Description, willing to engage themselves by the Month or Year, may hear of Employment, by applying to

S. ELAM.

Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,
A Farm in Point-Judith, South-Kingstown. For Particulars inquire of
HENRY POTTER.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1800.

M. DESFORGES

Always anxious to preserve the Confidence with which he has been honoured, from the first Moment of his Arrival in Newport, respectfully informs the Inhabitants thereof and its Vicinity, that he is determined to reside in this Town, if a sufficient Number should apply, all the ensuing Spring and Summer; and will continue to teach the useful Accomplishments of Dancing, and the French Language, on the following Terms:

DANCING.

The Dancing Quarter will be composed of Thirty Lessons, Three Times a Week, for which each Scholar will pay Ten Dollars free of any Entrance.——The Academy will be open every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'Clock precisely, for Ladies; and the same Days, at Five o'Clock in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Three Lessons a Week, every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from Six to Nine o'Clock in the Evening; Three Dollars a Month free of any other Expence, for those who will attend at M. D's Academy.

Private Lessons, Three Times a Week, Four Dollars a Month.

M. D. is happy to acquaint his Employers, and those who incline to be instructed under his Care, that in Addition to the great Variety of his own Steps, he has been favoured by a French Gentleman (who has received the most eminent Education) with a great Number of new and very elegant Steps:—Likewise the last Kind of Dancing in France and England, which will be soon adopted in the great Cities of this Continent.

Those Persons who have already subscribed, and those who should be pleased to enlarge the Number of M. Desforges' Pupils, may rest assured, that he will neglect Nothing, in future, to merit a Continuance of the Encouragement with which he has been heretofore honoured.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; and a few Gin-Cases.
—ALSO—
LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER
Has for Sale,
A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Also new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.
Oct. 15, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY
GODFREY WENWOOD,
NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity.
Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,
Takes this Method to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Banister's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceased, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.
BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Mustard; Codfish; an Assortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-stands; Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Brushes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Cases of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Chest Locks; Brass Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouse Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Brushes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fishing-Lines; Fish Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fishing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glasses; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindstones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.
☞ Rice by the Cask, and Flour by the Barrel.
Newport, August 5, 1799.

To be SOLD, by
WILLIAM LANGLEY,
At his Shop in Thames-street,
A general Assortment of Joiner's and Carpenter's PLANES, &c. made by JOSHUA WILBOUR, late of this Town:—A constant Supply of which he proposes to keep.
Newport, Dec. 10, 1799.

FOR SALE,
A very neat Franklin STOVE, almost New.——Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

CINCINNATI.

AT a Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Rhode-Island State Society of Cincinnati, January 6th, 1800.—The Committee, penetrated with the deepest Sorrow for the irreparable Loss the Nation and Humanity in general have sustained in the Death of that true Patriot, Father and Saviour of his Country, General GEORGE WASHINGTON—
Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the Members of the said Society, to wear black Crape or Ribbon on the left Arm, below the Elbow, until the 30th Day of June next, as a Tribute of Honour and Esteem due to the Memory of the late venerated President-General of the Cincinnati; and that the above be published in the Newport and Providence Papers.
A true Copy from the Minutes:
DANIEL S. DEXTER.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.
By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.
Newport, May 24, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

Just received a handsome and general assortment of fashionable Dry Goods, suited to the season, and now opening for sale, at the foot of the Old Church Lane, in Thames-street, on the lowest terms—among which are,
SUPERFINE cloths; second ditto and inferior quality; forest cloths and serges; superfine cassimeres; elastic cloths and coatings; mixt coatings; baizes and flannels; swansdowns and black shag; pins per pack; coloured and white threads; black and black & white galoons; ferrits; thick muslins; checks; Irish linens and platillas per piece, or otherwise; a box bed-ticking; children's hats; calicoes and chintzes; Scotch and India book muslins; ditto handkerchiefs; jaconet muslin, and sprigg'd; dimities and white jean; coloured bordered white handkerchiefs; fine white tiffany; beautiful kid gloves; wildbores and durants; striped calamancoes; lute-strings and black persians; sarsnets and cambricks; Morocco and cloth shoes; childrens' Morocco ditto; white and coloured sewing silk, per the lb. or otherwise; mock tortoise combs; Scots carpeting, and table ditto, &c. &c.
By JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

BENJAMIN HILL
Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has
AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.
He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on the Wharf below his House—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.
Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
BROKER,
20 Hogsheads New-England Rum, from 95 to 100 Gallons.
20 Hogsheads Molasses, good for Retailing.
10 Boxes good Brown Sugar.
20 Hogsheads West-India Rum.
100 Barrels Mess Beef.
100 Barrels Mess Pork.
100 Barrels Prime Pork.
He has also to sell, sundry Dwelling-Houses, in different Parts of this Town.
He has also 4000 Weight good CABIN BREAD on Hand for Sale, cheap for Cash.
N. B. He gives the highest Price for old Gold and Silver.
Newport, 13th January, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,
And entered on the 25th of March ensuing,
A FARM, in Little-Compton, about One Hundred Acres of Land, lying in a handsome Body together, all fenced with Stone-Wall, and divided in divers Divisions with Stone; with a large Stream of Water running through the Whole of said Land, which never fails of a Plenty of Water.—Has on it two Orchards, a good House, Barn, Corn-House, &c.——The above Premises lies on a good Road, which is greatly used, and about One Mile and a Half from the Meeting-House in said Town: One Half of the Payment will be taken in West-India or this Country Produce.——Apply to
NATHANIEL SEARLE.
Little-Compton, Jan. 9, 1800.

JOHN BAKER
Has for Sale at his STORE, on Banister's Wharf,
A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.
Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.
Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.
He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.
Newport, April 29, 1799.

The FARM, late belonging to GEORGE HAZARD, Esq; in South-Kingstown, is to be LET.——It is presumed that no Person will apply to hire it, but one that is acquainted with it; and to him any Description will be unnecessary.
CARDER HAZARD.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN
Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,
GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.
Newport, July 29, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,
HAVE FOR SALE,
30,000 Wt. Hispaniola Coffee,
4000 Wt. Cotton,
300 Bolts Russia and Ravens Duck,
2 Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco,
30 Crates of CROCKERY:—Containing a great Variety of Cream coloured and figured WARE.
Together with a general Assortment of
GROCERIES,
And a constant Supply of Superfine and Common
FLOUR,
per Quantity or single Barrel.
Shopkeepers in Town and Country, are invited to call at the above Store for Supplies, where they may depend on being furnished on the most reasonable Terms.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER HOLT
Begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public.
THAT he has removed from Thames-street to the House next above the Printing-Office, on the Parade—where he continues the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING Business as usual.
A JOURNEYMAN Shoemaker will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to him.
Also wanted, an APPRENTICE to the above Business.
Newport, January 20, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers were, on the 28th Day of December last, duly appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of East-Greenwich, Administrators on the Estate of *BENJAMIN FRY*, late of East-Greenwich, deceased; all Persons having Demands against said Estate, are requested to exhibit them for Settlement within One Year from this Date, or they will be excluded from Payment by Law; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to
JOHN FRY,
ALLEN FRY,
ANDREW FRY, } *Adm'rs.*
East-Greenwich, Jan. 14, 1800.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of North-Kingstown, have appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. JOHN WALL, late of said Town deceased, represented Insolvent; and allowed us Six Months from the Date hereof for that Purpose: Therefore all Persons having Demands against said Estate, are requested to bring them in unto either of us the Subscribers, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof.
GEORGE THOMAS,
ISAAC D. VAUGHAN, } *Com'rs.*
All Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*
North-Kingstown, Jan. 13, 1800.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,
A FARM, lying in Coggeshall's Neck, containing 104 Acres, which formerly belonged to James Coggeshall.——Apply to
THOMAS G. HAZARD.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY the 21st Day of February next, at XI o'Clock, A. M.
A Large, Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Two Shops adjoining:——Very conveniently situated in a public Part of the Town—late the Estate of OLIVER DURFEE, Esq; deceased.
Newport, January 20, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.
Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of Dr. *ISAAC SENTER*, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to
ELIZABETH SENTER, *Administratrix.*
Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

FOR SALE,
Lying in North-Kingstown, Two Miles South-West from Wickford, on the Country Road,
A small Lot of LAND, with a Dwelling-House thereon, and a Shop adjoining;—also One Half of a Lot of Land, and One Half of a Grist-Mill; has a good Run of Custom, and a remarkable good Stream of Water; there is Three separate Mill-Streams, that comes into One Head that attends said Mill; it is a good Stand for Retailing Business.—For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber,
BENJAMIN DAVIS.
North-Kingstown, Jan. 13, 1800.

A NATION IN *TEARS!*
THE *PARENT* OF *LIBERTY rests with his FATHERS.*

PROPOSALS
For Publishing, by Subscription,
A COLLECTION of the most interesting Pieces,
That have Relation to the Death of
GENERAL
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
NAMELY
I. The Communications of the several Departments of State, announcing his Death.
II. The Directions preparatory to his funeral Honors.
III. "WASHINGTON'S FUNERAL."
IV. The Condolance of the Senate and the President's Answer.
V. The public Testimonials of Grief of the House of Representatives.
VI. The President's Letter to Mrs. WASHINGTON, with the resolves of Congress, entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of her Husband in the manner therein expressed—and her answer.
VII. The Speeches, Eulogies, and Orations, (carefully arranged in their order of time) that have been delivered in Congress and elsewhere (together with numerous extracts, studiously selected from the best Sermons) on the occasion—citing the names of the persons from whom they are taken, and to the time and place of their delivery.
There will be prefixed to the work an accurate Copperplate, of the Portrait of *WASHINGTON*, taken by a celebrated Limner of Philadelphia, and a list of the Subscribers added.
The above to comprise a duodecimo volume, of between *two* and three hundred pages, printed on fine paper, with a new and handsome type, neatly bound and lettered, and entitled, *MEMORY OF WASHINGTON. Price*, to subscribers, *One Dollar*—to non-subscribers, *One Dollar 25 Cents.*
It may seem needless to offer a single remark calculated to excite an encouragement to these proposals. Is it not sufficient to consider that a work of this nature will be the most lasting and descriptive Monument to his Memory;—a Monument of the Love, Esteem, and grateful Sorrow of his Countrymen, by which his breathless frame has been floated to the Tomb.
☞ *A return of the Subscriptions is requested by the First of April, as it will then be necessary to have them, that the names of the subscribers may be added to the work.*
OLIVER FARNSWORTH.
NEWPORT, (R. I.) January 21st, 1800.
—Printers, generally, are requested to give place to the above in their respective Newspapers, as papers for subscription, will be lodged at most of the principal Post-Offices, through the United States.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; and a few Gin-Cases.

—ALSO—

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Has for Sale,

A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Also new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

Oct. 15, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY

GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Banister's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceased, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Mustard; Codfish; an Assortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Inkstands; Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Brushes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Cases of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Chest Locks; Brass Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouse Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Brushes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fishing-Lines; Fish Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fishing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glasses; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindstones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Cask, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 5, 1799.

To be SOLD, by

WILLIAM LANGLEY,

At his Shop in Thames-street,

A general Assortment of Joiner's and Carpenter's PLANES, &c. made by JOSHUA WILBOUR, late of this Town:—A constant Supply of which he proposes to keep.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A very neat Franklin STOVE, almost New.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

CINCINNATI.

AT a Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Rhode-Island State Society of Cincinnati, January 6th, 1800.—The Committee, penetrated with the deepest Sorrow for the irreparable Loss the Nation and Humanity in general have sustained in the Death of that true Patriot, Father and Saviour of his Country, General GEORGE WASHINGTON—

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the Members of the said Society, to wear black Crape or Ribbon on the left Arm, below the Elbow, until the 30th Day of June next, as a Tribute of Honour and Esteem due to the Memory of the late venerated President-General of the Cincinnati; and that the above be published in the Newport and Providence Papers.

A true Copy from the Minutes:

DANIEL S. DEXTER.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.

Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

Just received a handsome and general assortment of fashionable Dry Goods, suited to the season, and now opening for sale, at the foot of the Old Church Lane, in Thames-street, on the lowest terms—among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths; second ditto and inferior quality; forest cloths and serges; superfine cassimeres; elastic cloths and coatings; mixt coatings; baizes and flannels; swansdowns and black shag; pins per pack; coloured and white threads; black and black & white galoons; ferrits; thick muslins; checks; Irish linens and platillas per piece, or otherwise; a box bed-ticking; children's hats; calicoes and chintzes; Scotch and India book muslins; ditto handkerchiefs; jaconet muslin, and sprigg'd; dimities and white jean; coloured bordered white handkerchiefs; fine white tiffany; beautiful kid gloves; wildbores and durants; striped calamancoes; lute-strings and black persians; sarsnets and cambricks; Morocco and cloth shoes; childrens' Morocco ditto; white and coloured sewing silk, per the lb. or otherwise; mock tortoise combs; Scots carpeting, and table ditto, &c. &c.

By JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on the Wharf below his House—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

BROKER,

20 Hogsheads New-England Rum, from 95 to 100 Gallons.
20 Hogsheads Molasses, good for Retailing.
10 Boxes good Brown Sugar.
20 Hogsheads West-India Rum.
100 Barrels Mess Beef.
100 Barrels Mess Pork.
100 Barrels Prime Pork.

He has also to sell, sundry Dwelling-Houses, in different Parts of this Town.

He has also 4000 Weight good CABIN BREAD on Hand for Sale, cheap for Cash.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old Gold and Silver.

Newport, 13th January, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on the 25th of March ensuing,

A FARM, in Little-Compton, about One Hundred Acres of Land, lying in a handsome Body together, all fenced with Stone-Wall, and divided in divers Divisions with Stone; with a large Stream of Water running through the Whole of said Land, which never fails of a Plenty of Water.—Has on it two Orchards, a good House, Barn, Corn-House, &c.——The above Premises lies on a good Road, which is greatly used, and about One Mile and a Half from the Meeting-House in said Town: One Half of the Payment will be taken in West-India or this Country Produce.——Apply to

NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, Jan. 9, 1800.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his STORE, on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

The FARM, late belonging to GEORGE HAZARD, Esq; in South-Kingstown, is to be LET.——It is presumed that no Person will apply to hire it, but one that is acquainted with it; and to him any Description will be unnecessary.

CARDER HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

HAVE FOR SALE,

30,000 Wt. Hispaniola Coffee,
4000 Wt. Cotton,
300 Bolts Russia and Ravens Duck,
2 Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco,
30 Crates of CROCKERY:—Containing a great Variety of Cream coloured and figured WARE.

Together with a general Assortment of

GROCERIES,

And a constant Supply of Superfine and Common

FLOUR,

per Quantity or single Barrel.

Shopkeepers in Town and Country, are invited to call at the above Store for Supplies, where they may depend on being furnished on the most reasonable Terms.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER HOLT

Begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public.

THAT he has removed from Thames-street to the House next above the Printing-Office, on the Parade—where he continues the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING Business as usual.

A JOURNEYMAN Shoemaker will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to him.

Also wanted, an APPRENTICE to the above Business.

Newport, January 20, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers were, on the 28th Day of December last, duly appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of East-Greenwich, Administrators on the Estate of *BENJAMIN FRY*, late of East-Greenwich, deceased; all Persons having Demands against said Estate, are requested to exhibit them for Settlement within One Year from this Date, or they will be excluded from Payment by Law; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

JOHN FRY,
ALLEN FRY,
ANDREW FRY, } *Adm'rs.*

East-Greenwich, Jan. 14, 1800.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of North-Kingstown, have appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. JOHN WALL, late of said Town deceased, represented Insolvent; and allowed us Six Months from the Date hereof for that Purpose: Therefore all Persons having Demands against said Estate, are requested to bring them in unto either of us the Subscribers, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof.

GEORGE THOMAS,
ISAAC D. VAUGHAN, } *Com'rs.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

North-Kingstown, Jan. 13, 1800.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Coggeshall's Neck, containing 104 Acres, which formerly belonged to James Coggeshall.——Apply to

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY the 21st Day of February next, at XI o'Clock, A. M.

A Large, Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Two Shops adjoining:——Very conveniently situated in a public Part of the Town—late the Estate of OLIVER DURFEE, Esq; deceased.

Newport, January 20, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of Dr. *ISAAC SENTER*, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH SENTER, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

FOR SALE,

Lying in North-Kingstown, Two Miles South-West from Wickford, on the Country Road,

A small Lot of LAND, with a Dwelling-House thereon, and a Shop adjoining;—also One Half of a Lot of Land, and One Half of a Grist-Mill; has a good Run of Custom, and a remarkable good Stream of Water; there is Three separate Mill-Streams, that comes into One Head that attends said Mill; it is a good Stand for Retailing Business.—For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber,

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 13, 1800.

A NATION IN *TEARS!*

THE *PARENT* OF *LIBERTY rests with his FATHERS.*

PROPOSALS

For Publishing, by Subscription,

A COLLECTION of the most interesting Pieces,

That have Relation to the Death of

GENERAL

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NAMELY

I. The Communications of the several Departments of State, announcing his Death.
II. The Directions preparatory to his funeral Honors.
III. "WASHINGTON'S FUNERAL."
IV. The Condolance of the Senate and the President's Answer.
V. The public Testimonials of Grief of the House of Representatives.
VI. The President's Letter to Mrs. WASHINGTON, with the resolves of Congress, entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of her Husband in the manner therein expressed—and her answer.
VII. The Speeches, Eulogies, and Orations (carefully arranged in their order of time) that have been delivered in Congress and elsewhere (together with numerous extracts, studiously selected from the best Sermons) on the occasion—citing the names of the persons from whom they are taken, and to the time and place of their delivery.

There will be prefixed to the work an accurate Copperplate, of the Portrait of *WASHINGTON*, taken by a celebrated Limner of Philadelphia, and a list of the Subscribers added.

The above to comprise a duodecimo volume, of between *two* and three hundred pages, printed on fine paper, with a new and handsome type, neatly bound and lettered, and entitled, *MEMORY OF WASHINGTON. Price*, to subscribers, *One Dollar*—to non-subscribers, *One Dollar 25 Cents.*

It may seem needless to offer a single remark calculated to excite an encouragement to these proposals. Is it not sufficient to consider that a work of this nature will be the most lasting and descriptive Monument to his Memory;—a Monument of the Love, Esteem, and grateful Sorrow of his Countrymen, by which his breathless frame has been floated to the Tomb.

☞ *A return of the Subscriptions is requested by the First of April, as it will then be necessary to have them, that the names of the subscribers may be added to the work.*

OLIVER FARNSWORTH.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) January 21st, 1800.

—Printers, generally, are requested to give place to the above in their respective Newspapers, as papers for subscription, will be lodged at most of the principal Post-Offices, through the United States.